

Former defence minister predicts genocide for Chile; Pinochet's government responsible

by Janet Ritch

The present economic policies of General Pinochet's fascist government in Chile can only mean genocide, according to Orlando Letelier, Minister of National Defence during the 1973 military coup in the Allende Socialist Government. Letelier is now teaching Third World economics at American University, Washington D.C. He was expelled from Chile after almost a year in concentration camps.

Speaking last night at McGill, he said that the present fascist regime is the most brutal in history, with the most flagrant violations of human rights. The function of the present military junta is the administration of concentration camps, still containing 8,000 political prisoners.

Letelier admitted that the Allende government had been having drastic economic problems. He said, "the financial blockade by the United States and the World Bank made working conditions extremely difficult." He said government inefficiency was not to blame when transportation facilities broke down. Vital parts could not be purchased without cash paid in advance.

Using figures from the World Bank which the junta have officially accepted, Letelier showed how the Chilean economic situation has deteriorated. Gross domestic product in Chile suffered a decline of 19 percent in 1975 with industrial production declining 25 percent.

Inflation, which was the main grievance of the junta, reached 375.8 percent in 1974. "Wage earners are able to purchase only 58 percent of what they could in 1970," while "minimum wage now stands at 12 dollars a month." An increase in unemployment to 16.6 percent in 1975 meant that two million people would have no income at all. Under the Allende government unemployment in 1972 had been the lowest in the world at 3.2 percent, according to Letelier.

Under Allende 80 percent of the population had received free medical care. This situation has degenerated along with an increase in infant mortality, Letelier said.

The Popular Unity Government of Allende increased enrolment in education by 30 percent a year, one of its

greatest achievements. "Now the United Nations Human Rights Commission reports that in the universities, courses in politics and social sciences have been replaced by ones in national security," said Letelier. Many textbooks have been banned and 22,000 students have been dismissed for political reasons.

"Terrorism," said Letelier, "has been usually associated with the left." The actions of the military junta with the support of the CIA and the multinational companies defies that conception, he said.

The general election in 1973 which proved that Allende's support was increasing set a precedent for government trends in Chilean history. Because there was no constitutional way to fight Allende, "the junta had to work to overthrow the government in a military coup," Letelier said.

Previously the junta did have support from the middle classes. "With the total failure of their economic policies, the junta is now completely isolated," he said.

Orlando Letelier is presently one of the leaders of the Popular Unity and Chilean resistance from abroad. The real impetus for change will come from the Chilean people who he feels have the ability and consciousness to organize themselves with some outside help.

When asked to be more specific about methods to fight the junta, Letelier replied that it is difficult to be specific when "there is most probably a CIA agent presently in this room."

Letelier feels that there is a strong possibility that dissatisfied generals "who refuse to be used as repressive instruments by a minority class in Chile" will soon push out General Pinochet.

During the question period that followed, the audience favoured the idea of a united Latin American stand against fascism and capitalist exploitation. One organizer for the Latin American Students' Society, which sponsored the lecture, was disappointed with Letelier's prospects for the future. He felt that change should not be left to the military.

Letelier concluded that the worst mistake of Allende's Popular Unity government was its underestimation of imperialist forces.



Auto-insurance rates may be raised in British Columbia

From the Ubysses

VANCOUVER— On Tuesday, students at the University of British Columbia will hold a rally protesting a possible insurance rate increase. The increase is part of the Social Credit's party programme to "wipe out the paper loss sustained by the public car insurance companies during three years of NDP rule."

Speaking at the rally will be a former member of the Board of Directors for the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC), Dennis Cocke. The rates which, if approved, might raise the cost of insurance as much as 250 per cent for some drivers under twenty-five years of age.

In a radio show on Monday, Cocke described the rates as "horrible" and said that he could not understand how the premiums for young drivers were determined. His only explanation for the exorbitant increases was that, "they must have picked them out of the air or got them from Montreal."

At the moment, British Columbia insurance rates are the lowest in the country while those here in Montreal are the

highest. Cocke said that he had looked at the claims ratios for young drivers and found that they were higher than claims ratios for older drivers.

A student at the University of Victoria, Eugene Raponi, is engineering a unique protest. Although no definite date for the protest has yet been set, Raponi announced last Monday that more than one hundred automobiles will converge on the Provincial Legislature. The cars will all be driven by motorists under 25 years and will bear signs saying "For Sale". They plan to surround the building and honk their horns.

On Sunday, there will be another protest rally in Vancouver sponsored by several groups including the BC Federation of Labour, the New Westminster Labour Councils and a recently created organi-

zation called the Concerned Citizens Committee for Fair ICBC Rates.

A member of the British Columbia Human Rights Commission said on Wednesday that the Bill of Rights for British Columbia did not appear to cover insurance rates for younger drivers. The member, Bill Black, added though that the Commission was looking into possible legal action related to the ICBC rates based upon age discrimination.

The Anti-Inflation Board's Vancouver office reported that they had no jurisdiction over the rate increases. The British Columbia government must sign an agreement with the Federal government or set up its own anti-inflationary board in order to come under the Federal Anti-Inflation Board's control.

EMERGENCY!!

Critical editorial board meeting. Today at 2:00 pm in Daily office. Attendance a must.

ANGOLA

The second instalment of Immanuel Wallerstein's article on Angola appears in the centre-spread on pages four and five

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am. to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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- Jan. 31 — Folk Concert with Rozalie Sorrels & Utah Phillips in Redpath Hall, 8:30 pm. Buy tickets at the door.
- Feb. 2 — Noam Chomsky — world champion linguist and political theorist will speak on the Middle East at 3:30 pm. L132.
- — Israeli Dancing at McGill's Union Ballroom, 8:00 pm.
- Feb. 4 — Lunch Special 99 cents at Chabad House, 3429 Peel. 12-2 pm.
- — Circle K Meeting in Rm. 233 Currie Gym, 475 Pine W. Free refreshments.
- Feb. 5 — Marriage from the Inside, Jan & Jack Cobb, Family Life Department of Catholic Community Services — presented by the Yellow Door Coffee House 3625 Aylmer, from 1-3 pm.

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letters

Ready, aim...

To the Daily:

When last term the McGill Daily took a strong position against sexist advertisements, I thought that the Daily had decent criteria for deciding whether to accept or reject what was going to be published.

By demonstrating its responsibility and consistency the Daily increased its self pride of being an independent newspaper sufficiently qualified to maintain a progressive line without being absorbed by the apathy that goes around McGill.

And now what? The McGill Daily, which on several occasions has expressed its solidarity with the people of Viet-Nam, Chile, Angola, Cambodia and all others who are fighting today their national liberation wars against American imperialism and its domestic representatives, is openly inviting us to join the repressive apparatus of the Canadian government: the Armed Forces. Isn't it contradictory?

Believe it or not, but we have all been kindly invited to "get involved with the Canadian Forces" by the same people who every day display in the Daily their ability to criticize capitalism, the penetration of the bourgeois ideology in the educational system, the CIA's sensational operations and, of course, the participation of the Canadian Forces during the October crisis.

I wonder if you already decided to liberalize your position and from now on, the Daily will be the voice of neutrality on campus, one day supporting the third world struggles, and the other serving as an Armed Forces recruitment agency.

It would be irrelevant to argue that your ad was neutral or that it did not imply an implicit recognition of capitalism, in which the Armed Forces play a fundamental role. At least, I hope you will still recognize that there is no such thing as neutrality in social sciences and journalism while we still live in a class based society.

Remember that the issue is



National Film Board

not to determine whether the Canadian Armed Forces are more or less imperialistic than the U.S. Armed Forces, but rather to critically analyze the role which corresponds to the Army in a capitalist system as the direct supporters of the bourgeois state in the class struggle.

I sincerely hope that you will put an end to these kind of incongruities for the benefit of all of us.

Carlos Chamorro
BA U2

Editors' reply: Although the editors are divided on whether to run the ad, the consensus of majority opinion is that the army is only the most obvious and not the most repressive expression of what's bad in our society. We can find no solid political grounds for pulling the army ad and leaving in ads for big corporations, banks, and government agencies.

We can't pull all these ads

because, like everyone else, the Daily is subject to the ways of the market economy. The correspondent suggests that the Daily is a "recruiting agency" for the Canadian Forces. This makes as much sense as saying that the Canadian Forces subsidizes the McGill Daily—not much.

Our policy of refusing racist and sexist advertising is based on the belief that such advertising reinforces prejudices. Changes in attitude have nearly eliminated racist ads. We still refuse several sexist ads every year, but we hope that they too will disappear in time.

Women's Union:

Don't forget meeting Monday Feb. 2 at 3 pm to decide fate of Women's Union. If you can't come but are interested, come upstairs to register your concern or call 392-8920.

McGILL DAILY

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today

Bike for a Better City:

Tomorrow, 1 pm at Parc Lafontaine, corner Sherbrooke and Calixa Laval. Le Monde a bicyclette. 277-5714.

McGill Chinese Students' Society:

China Week Film Show: 1) The People's Army, 2) 1 Nation—many people (on Chinese Minorities) 3) Educated Youth in the countryside and 4) People's China. 8:00 p.m. F.D.A. Auditorium All in English, all are welcome. Mem \$0.75, non-mem \$1.00.

McGill Outing Club:

We have a group of hale and hearty woodsmen entering the Woodsmen's Competition at the Macdonald College campus tomorrow, Jan 31. Cheering supporters plan to congregate at the Voyageur Bus Terminal early enough to catch the 9:05 a.m. bus for St. Anne de Bellevue. Don't be late—you won't want to miss this one.

McGill Chinese Students' Society:

REHEARSAL for Chinese New Year Night—tonight, 7pm Montreal High School Auditorium, 3449 University Street. All performers and workers must attend.

Arts and Science students:

Today is the last day to make course changes. Pick up instructions and cards from the Student Affairs Office, Ground Floor, Dawson Hall.

Hear Peter Camejo:

"Why has the CIA targeted this

man?" The CIA currently has 100 files on this Socialist Workers Party candidate for the President of the United States. His party has launched a 27-million dollar suit against the US government to halt illegal FBI harassment. Hear Camejo speak tonight at 8 pm in Leacock 26.

Players Club:

McGill Players present *The Proposal* and *The Anniversary*, two Chekhov farces directed by H.S. Anderson, today at 1pm in the Players Theatre. Free admission.

McCord Museum:

"Quebec and Its Environs" exhibit continues Fri.-Sun. 11-6. Notman and Henderson Collection of gravure prints exhibited through Feb. 8, 690 Sherbrooke W. Free admission.

Attention Drama Students:

The English Literature Association is holding an important meeting Mon. Feb 2, 1:00-3:00 in Arts B-20, the ELA office to discuss the structure of the Drama Programme. It is essential that all interested students attend. For further information call 392-4483.

MOC:

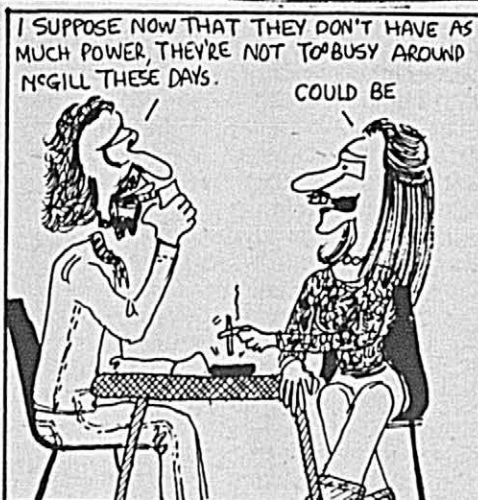
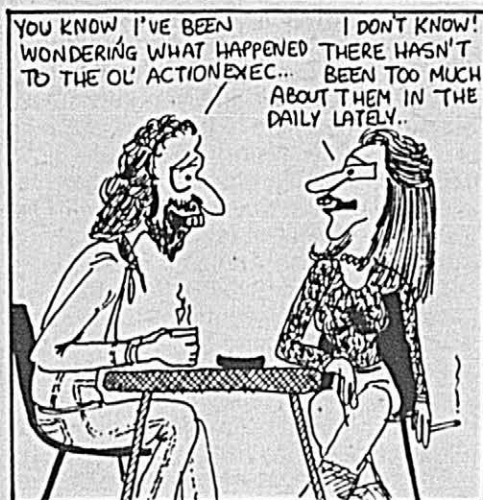
Ski Trip to Mont Orford Sunday Feb. 1. Tickets available at Union Box Office today \$10.00 MOC members, \$12.00 non-members. Bus leaves 7pm from Roddick Gates. Questions call Amy 849-9639.

Caribbean Students' Society:

Auditions for the Caribbean Festival Play "Belle Fanto" will be held tomorrow in Room 327 of the Union at 4 pm. All interested please attend. Jerry: 288-2854.

hits and guts

by giovanni gray





Liberation News Service



Liberation News Service

by Immanuel Wallerstein

Part II

The MPLA was patiently restructured and rebuilt by Agostinho Neto. It prospered from two changes in African government. Congo-Brazzaville (the former French Congo) had a coup in July, 1963, which brought to power a regime sympathetic to MPLA, which thereupon established its headquarters there. This was particularly useful since Congo-Brazzaville bordered on Cabinda, an Angolan enclave separate from the main territory of the country, and giving MPLA access to at least a part of Angola.

In 1964 when Zambia became independent, its government whose country bordered the eastern edge of Angola, was also willing to let MPLA operate from its territory.

Just as the basis for a future military revival was opening up for the MPLA, the GRAE suffered a crucial setback. In Congo (Zaire) there was a short period beginning in 1964 when Moise Tshombe was Prime Minister. Tshombe, who had received support from the Portuguese in the days of Katangan secession, returned the favour by closing the frontier to the UPA-FNLA-GRAE. At that point, the GRAE rapidly collapsed militarily, never to revive again significantly in the period before the Portuguese coup.

As if to jump off a sinking ship, the "Foreign Minister" of the GRAE, Jonas Savimbi, resigned dramatically at an OAU meeting in Cairo in July, 1964. Savimbi publicly accused Holden Roberto, president of the GRAE, of acting as an agent of the Americans.

Soon thereafter, the OAU withdrew its "exclusive recognition" of the GRAE, and agreed to restore the MPLA to equal status as a legitimate national liberation movement meriting support. Individual governments then began to withdraw recognition of the GRAE until, by 1971, the OAU would no longer even tolerate the label, and Roberto had to return to the earlier "nongovernmental" initials of FNLA.

Anti-Communist Savimbi

Who and what was Savimbi? He had been a student in Switzerland when the wars began in 1961. Holden Roberto, looking for some way to overcome the reputation of UPA-FNLA as tribally based and without intellectual support, discovered Savimbi and his friends and saw in them two advantages.

They were Ovimbundu, that is, tribesmen from the south of Angola; and they were "intellectuals," but had

Immanuel Wallerstein is a former sociology professor at McGill, and former president of the African Studies Association. He has been a close observer of developments in Angola for 15 years.

This article appeared originally in a recent issue of The Nation, and has been edited slightly by Liberation News Service for clarity and brevity.

What Lisbon had not counted on was the ten movements: in Angola, the MPLA; in Mozambique, the FRELIMO; in Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC.

not been exposed to the "Marxist"-infested atmosphere of Portuguese universities. Rather, they were anti-Communists, trained in religious missions.

Roberto offered Savimbi the post of Foreign Minister and that was one more factor making possible the ephemeral triumph of 1963. Where did Savimbi go once he quit the GRAE? Within a year he had created a third movement, the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA).

In general, 1965-66 was a bad year for Africa. Nkrumah (in Ghana) and Ben Bella (in Algeria) were overthrown. So was the Nigerian government, a coup which led eventually to civil war and placed Africa's largest country "outside the struggle."

Mobutu consolidated the anti-revolutionary regime of Zaire. Elsewhere in the world, the U.S. invaded Santo Domingo, the generals took over in Indonesia (in a bloodthirsty coup), and the Americans began their massive participation in Vietnam.

In Africa, progressive forces seemed very much on the defensive, and the Portuguese looked forward to the end of an unpleasant interlude in their 500 years of imperial lustre and thirty-odd years of corporatist tranquillity. In 1965, with three different movements in Angola, and none of them engaged in much activity, the Portuguese seemed to be in good shape.

What Lisbon had not counted on was the tenacity of three allied, anti-Portuguese movements: in Angola, the MPLA; in Mozambique, the FRELIMO; and in Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC. As it turned out, all three movements conducted a steady campaign on three distinct fronts—political, diplomatic, and military—that led to control of more and more territory by all three movements, and to more and more support abroad, until their combined strength so strained Portuguese moral and economic resources that the captains revolted in 1974.

Spared No Effort

In this period, 1965-1974, the Portuguese spared no effort to wipe out the movements. And they received ample military assistance from both the U.S. and other Western powers on the one hand, and from South Africa on the other.

They tried to split movements and assassinate leaders. In the case of Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau, they succeeded in killing the leaders, Eduardo Mondlane and Amilcar Cabral, but despite this, the movements in those two colonies held together.

In Angola, as always, the situation was more complex. The FNLA built up its army in Zaire under the protection of Mobutu, but left the Portuguese in Angola largely untouched.

UNITA followed every available wind. For a while, it talked an ultra-Maoist language, then a Black Power line (which seduced a few black Americans), and all the while it "organized" peacefully in its southern ethnic base



with the complicity (as it was learned after the Portuguese coup) of the Portuguese armed forces.

During this period, the MPLA alone fought a continuous guerrilla action, alone sought to be a national rather than a regional movement, and alone resisted the temptations of anti-white racism, insisting always on political criteria for identifying friends and foes. It did not, however, have an easy time.

The fact that the Zaire border was always closed to the MPLA and that the Zambian border lay astride open, semi-arid plains several hundred miles deep meant that the logistical problems of the MPLA were enormous and hindered the intensification of guerrilla activity. MPLA was never able to achieve the degree of relative military success of FRELIMO or the PAIGC.

This accounts for the fact that in December, 1972, when the FNLA was at a political, diplomatic and military low point, the MPLA was willing to enter into a never-to-be-implemented unity pact with it. The MPLA hoped, in vain as it turned out, that the pact would open the Zaire frontier for its men and arms. The only one who gained from the pact was

nacity of three allied anti-Portuguese
Mozambique, the FRELIMO; and in



Liberation News Service



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Zaire



Gazette

("Our victory," cried Neto in Montreal where he was on the day it happened), the struggle became more acute, the ideological options became clearer, and the fear of an MPLA victory by the Zaire, South African and American governments more intense.

The Present Situation

As with the Congo crisis of 1960-64, it is not to the point to review in detail the politico-military manoeuvres in Angola since April 25, 1974, but rather to summarize the broad lines up to the present.

Three main Angolan groups (or three and a half, if one adds the Chipenda forces) have distributed themselves *de facto* in different geographical areas: FNLA in their northern Bakongo bastion near the Zaire border; UNITA, and the Chipenda forces in Ovimbundu areas in the south; and MPLA in the capital, Luanda, as well as a broad central belt running across the country, plus the enclave of Cabinda.

The successive Portuguese governments have been internally split over Angola. The result has been waffling which, as time went on and the Portuguese governments slipped to the right, became a neutrality that hurt MPLA more than it did the others.

The South African government, immediately following the Portuguese coup, played the game of so-called detente in southern Africa with great flexibility, thus preventing any immediate domino effect. As the day of Angolan independence came nearer, they moved more and more openly to the support of the two "southern" anti-

present considerable. MPLA also has had strong support in arms and material from Yugoslavia and Cuba, and the latter has also sent men. And from Vietnam: the place of honour at the independence celebrations in Luanda was given to the representative of South Vietnam.

The Chinese seem to have adopted that old slogan of John Foster Dulles: if the USSR supports a movement, it can't be any good. The Chinese ambivalence about MPLA has a long history. In 1963 they welcomed to Peking the leaders of a small breakaway faction of MPLA. Then in 1964 Chou En-lai invited Holden Roberto to visit. (Roberto didn't go because Tshombe, then in power in Leopoldville, warned him that if he did he would never be allowed back in the Congo.)

The Chinese played footsie with UNITA for several years. In between, from time to time, under the pressure of progressive forces around the world (including of course FRELIMO and PAIGC who had, however, their own difficulties with them), the Chinese acted in a more friendly fashion toward MPLA.

Then in 1973 they entered into an agreement with FNLA to train their soldiers. When MPLA protested, the Chinese offered a stance of neutrality vis-a-vis all three movements, which MPLA rejected as unacceptable.

On November 11, 1975, the date when the Portuguese had agreed Angola would become independent, the MPLA pronounced the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola. On the same day, FNLA and UNITA agreed on a

tion would only be a response to Soviet actions. The fact is that the U.S. has been intervening in Angola and Zaire since 1960—continuously, flagrantly and never on the side of the progressive forces.

Angola might have been independent ten years ago, and under an MPLA government, were it not for U.S. support of the Portuguese, of Holden Roberto, of Mobutu against anyone who threatened the structures of dominance in southern Africa.

Let those who find moral solace in self-deception remain neutral. The Basque nationalists who were hanged in Spain in October, 1975, over the protests of European social democrats and the pleas of Pope Paul, should be on the consciences of those who preached nonintervention in Spain while Franco's Fascists marched on Madrid and Hitler's Luftwaffe strafed Guernica. Luanda is Madrid. And the moment to choose is now.

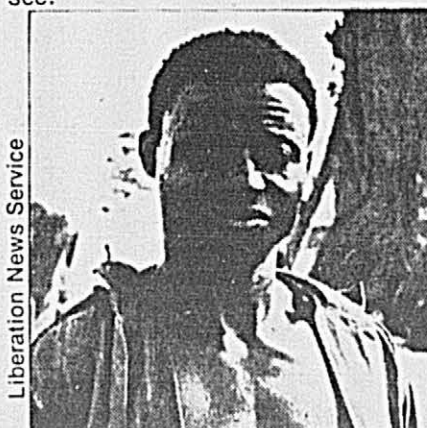
Luanda is Madrid, but 1975 is not 1936. There is a good side to South Africa's invasion, the malice of Mobutu and the machinations of Kissinger. The Angolan war will ignite a hinterland that has been dormant too long. The legacy of Lumumba, in far more sophisticated and explicit ideological armour, will now rise from the cinders of Mobutu's scorched earth.

The South African revolution will see its long-awaited explosion. South Africa's adventures abroad will turn against it exactly as did those of Portugal in Angola, the U.S. in Vietnam, and France in Algeria.

The solidarity of the whites will become brittle while the solidarity of the oppressed will become more firm. In 200 years of worldwide revolt against the capitalist world system, the left has made countless errors and engaged in terrible misadventures. But it has at least learned from them. Whereas the right declines, it becomes both more brutal and more stupid.

One year ago, I thought to myself that things looked bad, that Vorster might put across his notion of detente, that the West might tame the national liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique, and that an historic moment might pass.

But the powers that be were too greedy and too frightened, too greedy because too frightened. They have aroused Africa, as the world will soon see.



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MPLA was never able to achieve the degree of relative military success of FRELIMO or PAIGC.

MPLA forces, UNITA and the Chipenda forces (technically now FNLA), by sending in arms, mercenaries and even troops.

Zaire and the U.S. have been openly supporting FNLA with arms and money, and in the case of Zaire, probably men. Zaire has also tried to promote a secessionist movement in Cabinda (called FLEC).

Unreserved Support

MPLA has received unreserved support from the governments of the four other independent African states which were formerly Portuguese colonies: Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome e Principe. Mozambique has sent some troops to help.

MPLA has also had strong support from progressive African states, such as Congo-Brazzaville, Guinea (Conakry), Algeria, Tanzania (after a moment of hesitation), and (a bit unexpectedly) Nigeria.

MPLA has received very strong material assistance from the USSR. It should be noted that this support was not always unreserved, but that it is at

last-minute coalition counter government with temporary headquarters in Huambo in the south, a region under UNITA control.

As of December, some thirty governments had recognized the MPLA government. No one had formally recognized the counter regime. But *de facto*, it has very active support from the trio that have consistently opposed MPLA: Zaire, South Africa, and the U.S. China is in a most uncomfortable position, which it finds difficult to explain to forces sympathetic to it around the world.

The Future

What may we expect in the near future? The civil war promises to be long. Zairois forces plus South African mercenaries are clearly insufficient to destroy MPLA, given the arms it is now receiving from various friends. The great unknown is whether or not the U.S. will intervene more directly ala Vietnam. It is not impossible, despite the real counter pressure that is coming from within America—after Vietnam, Watergate and CIA revelations.

Kissinger is saying these days, with shameless hypocrisy, that any interven-

Holden Roberto, to whom it gave renewed legitimacy.

The Portuguese again tried their assassination tactic, but this time the leader (Neto) escaped. But they did succeed in splitting the movement, in the form eventually of the breakaway of a faction headed by Daniel Chipenda, who commanded strength in the southern part of the country. Like Savimbi before him, Chipenda wandered from camp to camp, and ideological position to ideological position, until today he has joined the FNLA as its Secretary-General, although still holding his forces geographically and militarily separate from the rest of the FNLA.

The assassination attempt on Neto and the schism with Chipenda occurred just before the April, 1974 Portuguese coup. Once again, at a critical turning point (as in 1963), the MPLA was split internally. Once again it washed dirty linen in public. Once again, by the strength and stubbornness of Agostinho Neto (both his virtue and his weakness), the MPLA regrouped forces and pulled through.

The struggle however was far from over. Indeed with the Portuguese coup

McGill swimmers take Kingston meet

by Sherwin Wong

The McGill Redmen swimming and diving team travelled to Kingston, Ont. last Saturday for a double duel meet against Plattsburgh and Queen's Universities.

At the time of writing, the final results have not been received as the Queen's officials insist on delivering them through the mail and not right after the meet. Nevertheless, newly appointed swim coach Peter Merrill is sure that his Redmen routed Queen's by as much as 14 pts. and in turn, being defeated by Plattsburgh by 12 or more points.

As the Queen's meet was their first meet since Nov. 21 and 22, one could not expect first-rate times from the Redmen.

Sure enough, very few of the swimmers turned in good performances. Those who did well were Chris Welch, Gorgeous George Bovell, and Don Macfayden.

Swimming prowess

Welch demonstrated his swimming prowess by placing first in the 100 Freestyle in a time of 50.4 sec. and 200 Free in 1:52.3. Welch's sidekick, Bovell, captured the 50 Free in 23.2 and placed second in the 100 Free by clocking in 51.2. Don Macfayden took the 1000 Free in 11:41.2.

The two divers, Robert Hutchins and Gordon French, executed their techniques in admirable style. Their efforts were rewarded as Hutchins and French finished one-two respectively in the 1 metre-required event and vice versa in the 3

metre-optional.

Hutchins was asked if he was satisfied with his accomplishments.

"I think I did as well as I expected to for this meet," said Hutchins on the way back to Montreal. "But so far as I want to accomplish this year, I'm a little behind."

"We're going to have to do more practices pretty soon. We've been practising but not as wholeheartedly as we should, but we will, now that we've had our first meet."

Disappointments

As for the rest of the Redmen, it was a day of utter disappointments and frustration. However, coach Merrill isn't losing any sleep over their mediocre performance. In fact, he didn't even expect his team to do well at this stage of the season.

"I don't think I can expect too much from them at the beginning," he said. "Because they're going through a particular type of training that's not geared towards this meet, but towards the end of the season."

"None of them shone brilliantly, but they all did well. However, I'm sure they know that there's a lot of work ahead."

Even for Chris Welch, the speedy Corvette Stingray of the team, who said he was only reasonably satisfied at his times:

"The times were slow but I feel strong," commented the tall Bostonian, who attributed his slow times to heavy workouts.

Despite his virtue of modesty, one cannot challenge the fact

that Welch is the undisputed sprinter of the team. The 100 Freestyle is a tremendous example of Welch's value—even if he does hail from "Bahston."

So dominating was he in that race that the authorities should have called a halt to the proceedings due to the lack of competition. The nearest challenger came from Welch's own teammate, George Bovell, who finished second. Without an ounce of challenge, the Secretariat-like Welch sped his way to a clocking of 50.4-good for first place.

Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction was registered by a good portion of the McGill squad. Hing Yap, for one, thought he would improve on his times but didn't.

"I'm very disappointed," said Hing, who placed fifth in the 200 Individual Medley. "I didn't improve as I thought I would. For example, in the 200 I.M., my time was 2:28.8 sec. Now I was expecting something better than that—maybe around 2:26."

Pessimistic opinions continued to be recorded as the team prepared to leave the modern Queen's Physical Education complex. On the performance of Phil Wilson, who placed fifth in the 200 Freestyle with a time of 2:07.1 and who knows where in the 200 Backstroke in 2:21.2, it was a case of expecting too much at this time of the swimming season.

"Like what the coach was saying, maybe I'm expecting too much too early," sighed Wilson. "I was expecting to do five seconds faster in all my times and it didn't come about. Compared to two years ago, I'm not doing that well."



Said Jim DiDonato, who placed fourth in the 1000 Freestyle, "I was very disappointed. We were doing double workouts last week with heavy weight-training. You go way under your best. You get really broken down and you really look forward to the time when you peak at the end of February. I guess you can't expect too much when you're in heavy training. You can't expect to do anywhere near your best time."

You can say that again, James the First. And what about you, Jim Griffin? How well did you do? (Observe his opening remark to the question closely).

"Not so well...uhhh...not too bad," said the confused Griffin. "The 200 Butterfly was a disaster for me—I got disqualified. I was dying! I was drowning! The 200 'fly isn't my race."

You can say that again, James the Second.

Sorrowful

Perhaps Brian Weaver was the most sorrowful Redman of all. The U2 Chemistry student placed fourth in the 50 Freestyle in 26.5-way off the winning time of 23.2 clocked by teammate Gorgeous George Bovell. Weaver, to say the least, was not in a cheerful mood for chattering. His comments were indicative of the way he swam—negative. Here's what he had to say about his lacklustre achievements in the pool.

"Don't ask! I can't say anything nice about it," said Weaver, whose solemn eyes were staring out into outer space. "I just wasn't psyched up for the meet. I expected to lose at least two or three seconds off my times."

Psyched up he wasn't is the absolute truth. For example, as the competitors prepared for the 50 Free on the starting blocks, Weaver, who was to swim in lane six, was seen passing the time while lying on the floor as if sunbathing. When told to get up and go, he got up and went in record time a la O.J. Simpson. Weaver just made it in time for the race but finished fourth.

Let it be recorded in the annals of swimming history that Brian Weaver ran faster to the 50 Freestyle event, than did he swim during it.

Next swim meet for the Redmen will take place in Ottawa, this coming Friday.

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daily sports

McGill on the rocks

by Rocks Hudson

Steve Ducat piloted his ace rink of Doug Clarke, Rich Dubois and Gord Hess to McGill's first championship win in three years. By virtue of a bye and three straight wins the team won a berth at the finals in Brownsburg. Once there the team played some really tight matches culminating in two last rock victories and the runaway final where they defeated an Ontario team 11-4.

Congratulations boys! You finally came through. (The above mentioned team is presently engaged in club playdowns to determine McGill's entry in the Q.U.A.A.)

The first draw of the playdowns is on Friday Jan 30 at 1 pm sharp RMCC. Curt Folkerson vs. Scott Grafton,

Bye Steve Ducat. At 3 pm the first round winner will play against Steve while the loser plays against Concordia in an exhibition match.

The mixed curling season has begun so grab your partners and find a good spiel to enter. There will be ice time available for practice so see ya there.

Gail Beggs, Sharon Macklem, Luba Kolommcky, and Susan Maxner will be off in Toronto to defend the women's eastern title. In past years the team has performed strongly in the first round only to bomb out in the finals. However "Rocky" predicts a first place finish (after all the top girls from Saskatchewan, Gail, and Ontario, Sharon, can't be all bad). Both Susan and Luba have tournament experience so the team is well rounded out.



Another surprised bystander caught unexpectedly by the roving eye of our surreptitious spy. Although appearing innocently nonchalant, his common-sense detects the clandestine click-click as he thinks, "ass-hole".

around campus

The McGill club of Circle K is presently holding a membership drive on campus. The club is sponsored by Kiwanis International with a membership of 11,000 from some 700 clubs of colleges and universities throughout the U.S. and Canada. The objective of Circle K is to provide students with a means by which they may help others and be of service to society.

Fellowship, when coupled with concern and understanding, creates a potential response to the needs of others. Circle K is a club of involvement, not merely a charity function. With this year's theme of "Impact on Life", we are focusing our

projects in the following areas: Action for the Youth and Elderly; Action for Public Health; Action to Alleviate Hunger; Action for Consumer Protection; Action for Social Priorities. Our upcoming project is a repeat of last year's taping of short stories for the Quebec Association for Children with Learning Disabilities (QACLD).

Interested Students are welcome on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1976, at 4:30 pm. 2nd floor lounge, Currie Gym, 475 Pine Ave.

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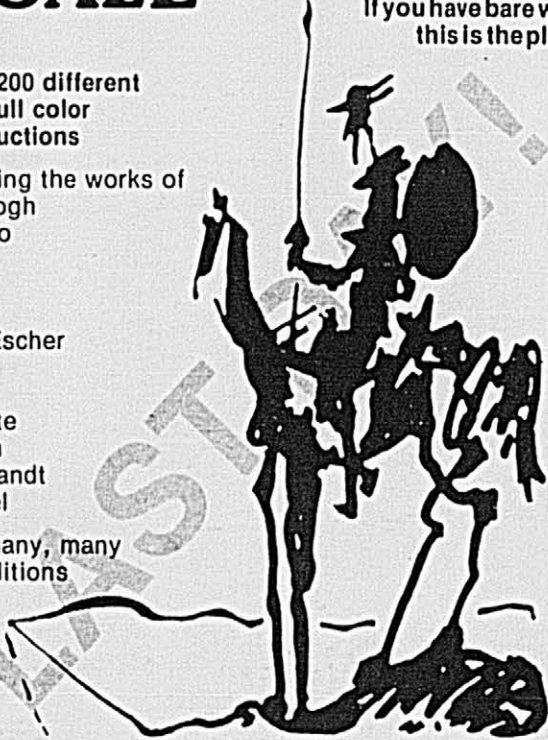
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